

## Commercial

## Advertiser.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DOLE IN  
DETAILShort Hand Report  
of Committee  
Hearing.THE GOVERNOR'S  
EXPLICIT TESTIMONYComplete and Ungarbled Extracts  
From the Official Report of  
the Committee.

(Continued from Saturday.)

I will ask you now, Governor, to look at House bill 1197, entitled "An act granting to the Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited, the right of way over public lands in the districts of North and South Kohala," etc., and give us the benefit of any observations you may care to make on that measure. It has passed the House, and has been sent to this committee.

Governor Dole—I think Mr. Hitchcock sent you a letter on that subject, did he not?

The Chairman—He did.

Governor Dole—That letter contains, mainly, my points of objection. It is a complicated matter. There are some private interests which are affected; but how much we can not tell. It is very hard to tell, from the present information.

We object to the bill because, according to the last rulings of the Interior Department, the Territory has full control of this matter; and it seems to be establishing an unfortunate precedent to have Congress legislate in matters of local concern, where the local government has full authority. It would encourage constant applications to Congress in local matters by people who have private interests to subvert. We should be sorry to have that practice become regular.

Another objection is that the description of the watershed is vague and very difficult to understand, even by one who is somewhat acquainted with the locality, as I am. It is too vague to serve as a basis for so important a franchise.

Another objection is that there is no provision for any revenue to the Territory and no provision for any protection to forests. The summit of this mountain is a natural reservoir of great value, in that the rain is constant; the soil is full of water, and gives out the water gradually, so that streams will run all through the year, even through severe droughts. If any company should ditch it or tunnel it in such a way as to drain out this water rapidly it would probably cause a very radical change. The trees would change in character and perhaps die out, and be succeeded by grass or something that would not do the work; the waters would be led off rapidly and droughts would be injurious to the streams, and probably some of them would run dry.

The company has offered to agree that if this bill passes it will rely on the Territorial Government for all water rights in the matter, and will negotiate with it and assent to all proper guarantees. The company declared that I should withdraw my opposition on such a basis, and I have considered the matter very carefully; but I think the fact of legislating on this subject in Congress is a very strong objection. It is impossible for Congress to be posted in regard to the details of a matter like this. It is a private speculation, and can be handled much better in the islands than here.

How far-reaching these private interests are is uncertain. This is a copy of a letter written by Mr. Tuttle, who is water engineer of the Bishop Museum Estate. I am a trustee of one of these estates. These water measurements have been made with extreme nicety and care for long periods, covering months at a time in dry weather. I will not take up your time by reading this paper to you, but I will leave it here.

The Chairman—The stenographer will incorporate it in the report of your testimony.

(The paper referred to is as follows:)

To the Board of Trustees of the B. P. Bishop Estate and B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

Gentlemen: From an article in the morning paper I learn that a bill has just passed the United States House of Representatives granting the necessary lands and right of way to a corporation for the purpose of constructing a ditch line, reservoirs, etc., to lead the water supply from a portion of the Kohala Mountains into Kohala and Hamakua for an irrigation project. As described in the act, the watershed to be drawn from would include the headwaters of the Kawaihewa, the most westerly and main branch of the Waipio River, and all the Honokaa streams. It would also appear from the text of the bill that the proposed water diversion would be legalized and without compensation to riparian owners not making an actual use of the supply at the present time.

At the suggestion of Trustee J. O.

Carter, Esq., the writer presents the following facts to your attention, to show that the passage of this bill would prove a menace to the interests of the Estate and Museum in Honokaa and Waipio supplies.

All of these streams were gauged by Messrs. Lydgate and Brunner in the mountains and at elevation of about 4000 feet above tide, during the season 1889-1890, showing an average daily flow at that time as follows:

Kawaihewa and Kawaihewa streams for two hundred and eighty days between June, 1889, and March, 1890, 5.3 cubic feet per second. (J. M. Lydgate.)

Honokaa stream for one hundred and forty days between November, 1889, and March, 1890, 15 cubic feet per second. (W. W. Brunner.)

The gaugings of the writer were confined to lower elevations and entirely within the gulch. At an elevation of about 800 feet above tide, and approximately at the points from which the supply would be drawn, the flow was as follows:

Kawaihewa and Kawaihewa streams for one hundred and one days between September, 1901, and January, 1902, 26.9 cubic feet per second.

Honokaa streams for seventy-two days between October and December, 1901 33.1 cubic feet per second.

It will thus be seen that if the flow during the seasons covered by the writer's observation was similar to that which obtained during the previous investigations of 1889-90, there could be abstracted in the mountains 20 per cent of the Kawaihewa water and 45 per cent of the Honokaa.

Progress made in the studies up to this date lead the writer to believe that about 65 cubic feet per second can be relied upon as a total daily supply to be obtained from the Waipio for the irrigation of the rice and taro lands now under cultivation, and for the sugar-cane interests. At Honokaa it is hoped to obtain about 18 cubic feet per second for cane irrigation.

From this you will see that the abstraction of the mountain supply as proposed by the ditch company would result, under the above assumption, in a loss of 8 per cent of the required Waipio flow and practically of all of the Honokaa. Assuming that 20 cubic feet per second is required at Waipio for crops now under cultivation in the valley, and that the remainder of the supply could be used for new interests, you will also note that the project now being detailed for the development of your water rights at Waipio would be damaged to the extent of 12 per cent.

From available rainfall statistics of 1889-90, it appears that the drought experienced at that time was far less serious and of much briefer duration than that of the season included in the gauging period of 1901-2, so that the direct stream flow comparison probably shows a relatively greater mountain supply than is the actual case; but, again, such a comparison as herein made does not and can not measure the full damage to your property which the ditch company project would produce, as a diversion of the mountain flood through ditches or other channels, enabling it to escape more rapidly than is at present the case, would surely be followed by a drying up of the springs in the gulch which now maintains the dry season flow at the low elevation, where your interests lie. The necessary storage for compensation could only be secured for your project at a very high cost, if at all, and under undesirable conditions. Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR S. TUTTLE,  
Engineer of Water Investigation.  
(To be Continued.)

SEMI-CENTENNIAL  
OF FREEMASONS

The fiftieth anniversary of Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., will be celebrated this evening at the lodge room, Masonic Temple. The affair will take not only the shape of a review of the work of the order here during the half century just closing, but also will be in the nature of an entertainment, which will engage the best local talent.

The remarks which will deal with the history, not only of the lodge but of the craft, and of current events also, will consist of the introductory address by Master Frederick Whitney, the opening oration by P. M. William Fessenden, Allen, an historical paper by P. M. John Adair Hassinger, and an oration by P. G. M. Morris M. Estee.

There will be songs by the Dillingham quartette, Mrs. J. T. McDonald, Brother D. P. H. Isenberg, Mrs. Annie Montague Turner, and a violin solo by Professor J. H. Amme. There will be a welcome and seats for all Freemasons and their families.

VISIT OAHU PLANTATIONS.

B. F. Dillingham Entertains a Large Party of Visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham were the hosts Friday and Saturday of a party which made a thorough inspection of several of the sugar estates of the island. In the party were Commissioner John Barrett, Captain and Mrs. Matson and Miss Matson, Mr. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. and Miss Spivale, and J. J. Coffey.

The party left the city in a private car Friday morning, and looking through Ewa and Oahu plantations, reached Waiwae for luncheon. The afternoon was given up to Waiwae plantation, where mill, pumps and field were inspected thoroughly. The night was spent at Haleiwa, and Saturday morning the party, augmented by Bishop and Miss Nichols, went on to Kahuku. The return was made Saturday afternoon. The trip was most enjoyable for everyone.

HAWAII'S TRADE BALANCE  
AND HOW IT WAS SPENTMillions Gained and Reinvested During the Last  
Century's Closing Years Shown by  
Official Returns.

TRADE netted the Hawaiian Islands roughly four and a half millions a year for the twenty years closing with the last century, and prepared the people of the Territory to expect the best of all good things. The figures showing the excess of exports, the imports of coin and the resulting trade balance have just been compiled from the reports of the Custom House, from 1880 down to the taking over of the revenue system by the United States Government on June 14th, 1900, by Thomas G. Thrum. The showing is of an aggregate of \$39,165,267.43, as the balance of trade for the two decades.

The accompanying table shows more than its first reading indicates. There has been in the financial history of the islands a recurrence of periods of great prosperity and those in which the credit balance was quite low, owing to enlargements, machinery and the drafts upon the outgoing sugar exchange for comforts and luxuries. While these are clearly marked in the return showing the trade credit, there has been little done in the way of investment outside the islands to take up the balance.

The two periods of the greatest wealth have been followed by periods of depression, one due to causes outside the Territory and the other to demands for the payment for investments. Thus in the first decade covered by the report, the era of the greatest prosperity came about 1888 and 1889, when, as one of the kamaainas put it the other day, "everybody had more money than he needed." Then it was that sugar men began to make investments abroad, for the croaker in the land then howled as now, "Better not have all one's eggs in the one basket." There was a purchasing of ranches, of city property, even of street railroads and of banks abroad. The aggregate which went into American investments in that time must have been in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000, coupled as it was with minor investments for several years prior thereto.

Of all that sum, the same authority says there was not a single success made, but most people who bought have been willing to sell on the basis of 50 cents on the dollar ever since. This includes, of course, only those men who have remained here, for there have been others who went from here to take their homes on the mainland, who have prospered just as well there as they did here. But of the ranches and town lots, the vineyards and the orchards, owned by the money men here,

there has not been recorded a single instance where the profit was as great as it might have been with the investment of the money at home.

With this statement as to the amount of capital taken out of the country directly, leaving out of consideration the amounts paid out for the use of German and English money, and the dividends paid to citizens of those nationalities, as well to American non-resident owners of shares in the plantations, for these could not even be estimated with accuracy, there has been practically the whole of the profits of the twenty years put back into the country in the form of improvements in the plantations themselves, or of the cities of the group of islands.

In this connection it must not be overlooked that there is a factor of expense which must be counted, but which cannot be put down with any approach of accuracy. Into this must enter the amounts paid out as commissions for the business done for Hawaii abroad, then would enter the question of freights on the imports, of itself a large item, again the insurance features, all these, marine, fire and life, being great sums when it is taken into consideration that there is almost complete protection afforded by the owners of property, and vast sums in personal insurance. While these sums would be found to be large ones if it was possible to have them segregated from the general business of the community for the past two decades, there is another factor almost as great, the expenditures by Hawaiians in their tours of the world. This amount has been variously estimated by business men, but one banker has put it at above \$750,000 annually, saying that he has issued letters of credit for sums which seem enormous to single travelers.

The expense of the mainland homes of sugar men must not be considered a minute item, either, for this would account for a few millions of the total of the investments of the period which showed the greatest prosperity. Then to these are added by those who consider the entire situation, certain other amounts covering investments in shipping enterprises, sugar refineries and affairs having a more or less close relation to the main industry of the islands. All of these would account for a sum which if placed by a rough guess, which is the only way any of the business men seen would attempt to touch it, would be \$30,000,000, and would leave \$9,000,000 to be accounted for in the increase of the value of island properties. This is easily done, and more, for in the opinion of such men as C. M. Cooke and B. F. Dillingham, though there is an absolute absence of statistics from which to draw facts for the support of the belief, there has been invested in the Territory in the twenty-two years past, not less than \$100,000,000. How to get at the figures is, of course, a question which is hard of settlement, and of a dozen persons who have been in business for the score of years, there was not one who would

hazard even a rough guess. In 1880, according to the figures given in the Annual, there was exported 46,200 tons of sugar. According to the same publication, in 1883 the value of all the sugar plantations in the islands was \$15,888,800. In that year the exports of sugar had grown to nearly 60,000 tons. If the percentage of values was carried out it would be a fair estimate to place the value of sugar estates in 1880 at \$12,000,000. That these figures are nearly fair is shown by the statistics of 1890, during which year the exports of sugar in round numbers was 130,000 tons, while the values of sugar properties had risen to \$29,815,990.

At the present time the paid-up capital of the sugar estates whose shares are listed on the exchange here is above \$45,000,000, while the stocks of other corporations promoted during the period add to this total \$5,000,000. There is certainly a sufficient number of corporations with large capital which are not on the exchange list, such as Honolulu plantation and others, to run this total up to more nearly \$60,000,000 than a lower figure. This, then, would account for everything in the line of profit made by the country in the score of years, except something like the original capital, which can be readily accounted for when one contemplates the Young building, with its million investment, and other great buildings, both semi-public and private, and the vast number of houses which dot the islands all about.

As to the additional money which has come into the country above the profits, it need only be cited that the bonds, which are largely held abroad, amount to nearly \$7,000,000, of those noted on the exchange list, while there are other bonds and open accounts which would probably amount to a sum about equal to the outside investments in the country during the period which is noted in the table. The table shows the following for each year:

Year.	Excess export values.	Imports less exports.	Balance to trade credit.
1880	\$1,295,176.46	\$510,161.20	\$785,015.26
1881	2,337,457.92	236,626.55	2,100,831.37
1882	3,324,508.89	545,702.68	2,778,806.21
1883	5,509,103.73	651,738.73	4,857,365.00
1884	4,219,096.43	508,673.87	3,710,422.56
1885	5,328,273.43	659,479.70	4,668,793.73
1886	6,688,146.85	1,099,817.90	5,588,328.95
1887	4,783,206.51	878,776.78	3,904,429.73
1888	7,166,711.30	1,180,557.25	5,986,154.05
1889	8,435,589.77	1,102,608.05	7,332,981.72
1890	6,180,628.35	815,547.30	5,365,081.05
1891	2,819,305.62	954,355.25	1,864,950.37
1892	4,031,791.99	555,912.00	3,475,879.99
1893	4,454,980.51	883,831.00	3,571,149.51
1894	4,036,313.13	698,700.00	3,337,613.13
1895	3,134,353.11	374,232.50	2,760,120.61
1896	3,451,577.72	1,100,908.99	2,350,668.73
1897	3,339,147.19	1,155,575.00	2,183,572.19
1898	6,977,929.70	1,143,655.72	5,834,273.98
1899	6,530,154.38	2,329,379.82	4,200,774.56
1900*	4,173,298.58	161,440.77	4,011,857.81

107,225,730.48 18,060,463.05 89,165,267.43  
\*Five and a half months to June 14.

## The Notley Funeral.

The funeral of the late Charles Notley took place from St. Andrew's cathedral at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Rev. P. H. Tompkins of Hamakua, and Rev. V. H. Kitecat of Honolulu officiated. The pallbearers were Cecil Brown, P. M. Sweeney, J. H. Royce, T. Clive Davies, S. F. Chillingworth and W. A. Kinney.

WILL DEDICATE  
PARISH HOUSE

The new parish house of St. Clement's will be dedicated this evening by Bishop Nichols. There will be in connection with the ceremony an entertainment which will bring out some of the very best of local talent. The affair will begin at 8 o'clock. The principal address will be made by the Very Reverend William Ford Nichols, Bishop of California, now in charge of the District of Honolulu. The remainder of the program will be as follows:

Cantata	High School Students
"The Malle Green"	Miss Rogers
Song	Miss Cartwright
Recitation	Mr. Herzog
Song	Miss Kopke
Violin Solo	Kamehameha Students
Chorus	Mr. Muller
Song	Mrs. Mott-Smith Bird
Recitation	Mr. D. W. Anderson
Song	The Misses Ward
Song (with violin obbligato)	Mr. Muller
Hawaiian Chorus	Kamehameha Students
Hawaiian Solo	Hawaiian Solo

## Hilo Notes.

I. E. Ray was injured in a runaway last Wednesday, requiring him to be sent to the hospital. With Mrs. Ray he was out driving. They had called at a residence on School street. On entering the carriage the horse became unmanageable and broke away. Mrs. Ray was already seated. Mr. Ray, who had his foot on the step, was thrown to the ground and dragged quite a distance. Mrs. Ray stopped the runaway and was not hurt.

R. L. Auerbach and family go to Honolulu by today's Kinohiwa to reside permanently. Mr. Auerbach has been the resident manager for W. C. Peacock & Co. for a number of years and goes to take a position with the same firm in their main house. Mr. Auerbach will be missed in business circles as well as by his wide circle of personal friends.

HIS LAST  
SERMONBishop Nichols  
Speaks in St.  
Andrew's.LARGE CLASS  
IS CONFIRMEDCeremony Performed by Visiting  
Churchman Who Was Assisted  
by Bishop Willis.

BISHOP NICHOLS bade farewell to the congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral last night at the close of his address to a class of over thirty men and women whom he had just confirmed. The distinguished churchman expressed deep regret at leaving his new made friends in Hawaii.

A very beautiful choral service was given by an augmented choir in connection with the confirming of the class, the anthem following the confirmation being of a high order. Among those who were at the altar rail to receive the blessing of Bishop Nichols and of Bishop Willis, who stood within the altar space throughout the service, were H. M. Whitney and Robert Rycroft.

The two bishops occupied seats side by side near the altar during the first part of the service. Lessons were read by Rev. Mr. Tompkins, of Hamakua, and Rev. Canon Kitecat read the prayer service. Rev. Canon Mackintosh presented the candidates for confirmation at the altar rail. The women were robed in white and wore gauze veils. The bishop, laying hands upon each candidate in turn, said: "Defend, O Lord, this thy servant with thy holy grace, that he (or she) may continue in thy favor and daily increase in thy holy spirit more and more, until he (or she) shall come into thine everlasting kingdom." Bishop Willis then arose and invoked the blessing.

In his address to those whom he had confirmed, Bishop Nichols spoke of the principles of the doctrine of the service. He said the service was such as would edify not only those who were confirmed, but those who witnessed it, and it was an opportune moment for most people to remember the time when they also knelt before a bishop to be received into the church. But there were many who did not understand exactly what it meant. He said that in discussing the rite of confirmation he was going over familiar ground. The laying on of hands after the example of the apostles is a sign of God's goodness. Some people say they do not see any particular use in the sign as expressed in the laying on of hands. Bishop Nichols put the query, Why do people in transferring a piece of property, attach a seal to the paper of record? It was a sign of the civil power of the country. The laying on of hands is a sign of the spiritual power. The bishop told an incident in a South American city where a file of soldiers were about to execute a man. An American rushed forward and, wrapping an American flag about the man, dared them to fire. One by one the muzzles of the guns were lowered and at length the soldiers marched away. What was there in a piece of cheap bunting and cheap dies that caused the rifles to hold back their missiles of death? In that bunting was a sign, the sign of a great and powerful nation; the bunting, the flag, represented the highest ideals of the nation. It was this sign for which men went forward into battle for their country's honor. Thus it was with the sign of God.

Some people say to a minister that they do not feel good enough to go to God's altar to be confirmed. The bishop said this was probably an honest opinion of one's self, but too often it was an excuse. Should one man say to another that that same man was "no good," it would mean that he was not reliable, had no integrity, did not pay his debts, and, in a commercial sense, was not to be trusted. This was the difference between a man saying of himself he was "not good enough," and others saying it of him. Confirmation did not mean that one was joining a select club. Not at all. It meant fellowship in the church of Christ.

## Murphy Club Entertainment.

The weekly entertainment of the Murphy Temperance Club, given last Saturday evening at their hall, was an unqualified success and was enjoyed by one of the biggest crowds that have ever attended the socials of the club. Last night Rev. W. H. Rice, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, gave a lecture at Murphy Hall, illustrated by stereopticon views.



A BOOMERANG.